Urbana, Ohio, Aug. 25, 1903.

HINTS FOR

■NOTES AND COMMENT.

COOKING RECIPES.

Mincement - One cup chopped meat. three cups chopped apples, one cup sugar, one and one-half cup raisins, one and one-half cup currants, one-third meat was boiled, two teaspoons each salt, cinnamon, cloves and allspice, one-

ter, one tablespoon flour, three eggs. from the same now being estimated at Bake in rich crust and cover with over \$10,000,000."

Cookies - One and one-half cup sugar, one cup butter, one cup sour cream, three eggs, one teaspoon soda, flour enough to handle easily,

Jumbles Rich-Sugar two cups, lard one cup, two eggs, one cup sweet milk. one teaspoon soda, one-half teaspoon cream of tartar, teaspoon flavoring extract, flour to make soft dough.

Corn Gems-Sift together one pint of one-third of a pint each of milk and apartment, and in this way aid to pre-water. Mix into a firm batter and fill vent roup. greased gem pans two-thirds full.

Chocolate Bread Pudding-Soak two late previously melted, and one teaspoonful of vanila. Mix well and bake in a buttered dish one hour.

White Cookies-Two-thirds cupful of ful of sour cream, two cupfuls of sugar, soda and enough flour to roll out evenly. Have the materials cold and mix quickly, handling as little as possible. Flavor as desired.

Muffins-One quart of buttermilk, one teaspoonful soda, a pinch of salt, flour to make a stiff batter, and three tablespoonfuls of sour cream. Bake in gem pans in a hot oven.

Liggless Gingerbread-Mix one cupful of molasses, one cupful of brown su-gar and one tablespoonful of butter together, add gradually one cupful of milk. Measure five cupfuls of flour, add two tenspoonfuls of baking powder and one and one-half teaspoonful of ginger and the same of cinnamon. Sift and add to the other mixture, Bake in a large shallow biscuit pan and eat

Economy Pudding-One cupful of chopped raisins, one cupful English currants, two cupfuls flour, one cupful sugar, half cupful molasses, one cup-al chopped suet, two-thirds cupful cold water, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, a pinch of soda, teaspoonful each of salt, cloves and cinnamon. Bake one hour and serve with lemon

Jambalaya Is a Spanish dish which has been adopted by the Louisiana creoles. It is made according to a number of recipes; here is one highly rec ommended: One pound rice (wash and soak an bour), one pound sausage (cu up), one pound of ham (cut up), two large tomatoes, two onlons, small piece of red pepper and sprig of parsley these in a heaping spoonful of butter then add about one pint of boiling wa ter. Stir in the rice slowly, cover the put and set it where it can cook ly. Salt to taste and serve while bot.

A friend asks how to make a cooked salad dressing containing bacon fat it place of olive oil or cream. Cook twtablespoonfuls of flour and a dash o paprika or red pepper in five table spoonfuls of vinegar and a half a cup rater. Stir and cook until be ing. Then gradually pour over the beaten yolk of an egg (preferably tw-Return to the fire (over he water) to cook the egg, and add salt i needed. Use when cold. This dressin is particularly good with endive or let tuce, alone or with eggs.

COLLEGE TO TEACH **POULTRY CULTURE**

Several of the agriculture colleges of the East have of late years given considerable attention to instruction in poultry culture. Notably among se was the Rhode Island College where for some years past short poultry courses of three to six weeks' duration have been given. These short courses were successful right from the start, and after the first year it beance as the number of students seek ing admission was far in excess of the facilities of the college. Requests for admission came from every State in the Union. Other Eastern institutions have followed the example of Rhode Island, and the practice has moved westward. It was left for Missouri, however, to make it one of the regular full courses. A dispatch from Columbus, Mo., dated January 2, gives the following information:

to raise chickens will be taught at the University of Missouri. The curators have decided to offer a full course in poultry raising. A short are almost unlimited, could well afford course was offered last year, but this year the study is to be put on an equal training schools, where every man or plane with the studies in the other departments, and full instructions in the learn how to till the soil and become breeding and handling of domestic fowls and the production of eggs will be given.

The reason for extending the course is due to the increasing importance of triotic people and raise the standard the poultry industry and the remark- of citizenship in that country. It able interest manifested at the university last year, when the study was country.

CONSULTATION FREE

first introduced. The records show that it proved to be the most popular course ever offered at Missouri University. It proved so interesting that a number of the professors enrolled themselves as students and entered the and one-half cup currants, one-third themselves as students and cutered the cup molasses, one cup liquid in which poultry department. The highest ment was balled two tensions such grades in the class were made by two members of the faculty.

"Another reason for the extension of the course is that the poultry business Lemon Pie-One lemon, using rind has become one of the leading indusand juice, one cup sugar, one cup was tries in Missouri, the annual income

POULTRY NOTES.

It is some trouble, but in order to preserve the health of the fowls the droppings should be taken from the house daily or covered with dry earth.

Poultry keeping is not easy work, nor exceptionally nice, but we have noticed that it brings in very neat looking dollars, if properly attended to.

Scatter newly slaked lime in the commeal, one pint of flour and two poultry quarters frequently, as it will teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Add absorb moisture and aid to dry the

Do not send eggs of mixed kinds in Chocolate Bread Pudding—Soak two capfuls of bread crumbs in two cupfuls of scalded milk, add two-thirds capful of sugar, two squares of choco-but they do not look so inviting.

The poultry business is as well adapted to elderly persons as to the young. A hen will lay as well for an old woman as for a handsome young melted butter, one and one-half cup- girl, or as well for a boy as for a man.

> Thus far no breed has been found which lays uniformly dark or light eggs. Sisters from the same setting of eggs may lay eggs one light and another dark. Cochins and Brahmas usually lay dark eggs.

> Neglected colds mean roup, and poor roosting quarters mean colds, another of those cases where prevention is much better than a cure.

Don't have your poultry roosting quarters too warm, strike the happy medium-just comfortable, then there will be less chance of the birds taking cold when on their run during cold weather during the day time.

You can avoid frozen combs and wattles with the proper precautions, which should always be taken. You can also prevent the drinking foun-tains from freezing and bursting, by pouring all the water out of them at night.

Now is the time to be supplying your fowls with some kind of fresh ment to take the place of bugs and nsects they catch for themselves durng the summer and autumn months. t is absolutely necessary that this natter should be attended to if you exsect them to continue the even tenor if their way in an egg-laying capacity.

Removing stains from egg shells is ural "bloom" of a fresh-laid egg. The
Minnesota College recommends soakng in milk, either sweet or sour, folhen, or a flock of he owed by washing in clean water. you any better plan for preparng high-grade eggs for a critical mar-

un is worked up into a mellow seeded, and sown with alfalfa. About his plot is placed a wooden frame rom 6 to 10 inches high, and over the ed, attached to the frame, is spread t wire netting. When the clover grows through the wire the hens pick he leaves off without tramping down he stems. During the first year the dot should be clipped several times o keep down weeds, and in succeedns one or two clippings assist in thickening the growth.

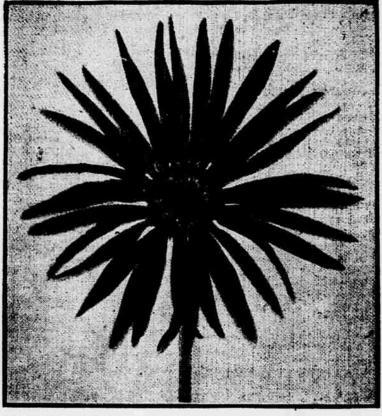
DENMARK MAKES FARMERS.

The Government of Denmark spent \$500,000 last year for the purpose making more farmers. Any laborer in that country who saves one-tenth of the price of a plot of land can borrow the remainder of the money from the Government, paying 3 per cent in-

terest. The Government sends expert professors of agriculture to give every farmer free lessons in farming, and each new farmer gets a free trip to a model farm, so that he may learn to make the best possible use of his

If it is to the interest of a small country like Denmark, with only limit ed resources at its command, to spend large sums to make more farmers surely our own country, whose pos-sibilities of agricultural development to spend millions to establish farm boy who desires the knowledge might

an independent producer on the land. The Danish plan of promoting agriculture and encouraging home-making will result in a more contented, pamight be followed with profit in this



TRANSVAAL DAISY, NATURAL SIZE, COLOR BRIGHT SCARLET.

THE TRANSVAAL DAISY.

Not much has been heard of this portant new plant shown at the exhibi-tion of the New York Horticultural Society in May, 1901, and when offered by a few dealers the following spring on arid hills between water courses. dry when dormant, but does not winter well with us even under cold frame adapted for conservatory and window out or garden culture. Vigorous plants bloom duction.

constantly during winter with very moderate sunlight, and in a temperature favorable to geraniums and the high-colored daisy-like flower since its usual window plants. Fig. 31 is little general introduction to American horti- better than a diagram, but shows acculture two years ago. It was awarded the highest prize as the most imbleom. The color of the best specimens is brilliant vermilion scarlet. A6 each flower at this season lasts in perfect condition four to six weeks, and is borne on a strong stem 12 to 16 winter you must do your part, the fowls will do theirs, but they can't do it all. Warm quarters and proper gated as it is still young a strong stem 12 to 16 inches high, a blooming plant is very decorative. The follage resembles that it all. Warm quarters and proper gated, as it is still priced at 35 cents and of much firmer texture. The flow-feeding are necessary. crease by division and seeds have bud appearing at the base and slowly hitherto been very scarce, though we rising on its long stem, generally mannow hear of quantities being collected aging to open just as its predecessor in South Africa, where the plant grows fades. Florists have not been able to do much with the Transvaal daisy so It endures considerable frost if kept far, though the handsome blooms sell readily at 25 cents each when offered. The plant does not like to be hurried protection. It is, however, admirably and resents forcing treatment by dying out or "going blind" in flower pro-

KEEPING THE HENS LAYING.

A flock of laying hens is a paying thing during the winter, and if culling has been wisely done and the other wintry preparations well completed, no doubt but the biddles will repay one for their labor.

average of eggs that there is no more Removing stains from egg shells is to do until spring, but to feed, and fren a difficult matter, especially as gather the eggs; if this is your thought and rubbing tends to remove the nat- it will be considerably modified before

Remember one thing first of all, a hen, or a flock of hens is much easier kept laying than is a hen or a flock induced to begin to lay during winter. Keeping this in mind it will save time, labor and vexation to lumor them a little, if by so doing they will continue acthod of feeding clover to hens. A will never be rewarded in waiting for

(or laying ones, either), president or anything to lay the matter before.

If one knew the cause, the why and wherefore, it would not be such a hard ob; how a hen that is laying regularly notice, is one of the unexplained prob-

While not in favor of spurring hens snap, it is a wise and paying thing to put pepper enough in their mash, and salt it enough to make it taste as if it peppers, cook enough of the pod to season the mash with, and if onions are on hand we give a feed of chopped drink a great lot, and this, we think is the good of the seasoning and onions, principally; they create thirst, and plenty of pure water is needed in producing eggs; it also helps to ward

Increase the amount of feed, give N. D. Hightower, Haven, whole corn for the grain, and more meat, then be sure to give more charcoal to act as a corrective to the heavy feeding, thus preventing indigestion. Decrease the feed gradually when varmer weather comes.-Cor. Indiana Farmer.

off a cold.

BOOKCASE-CURTAIN.

A very pretty and durable curtain for a bookease may be made of burlap. One noticed recently was light brown, with trimmings of red. A brass rod was fastened to the top of the bookcase, and the drapery was thrown over It so as to form a deep lambrequin at the top. The burlap was lined throughout with Turkey-red. Red felt was used for a border across the top and bottom. This was feather-stitched to zine receive hundreds of letters the burlap with red worsted in clusters of six quite long stitches, the middle stitch being the longest, and were graduated toward each end, with a space of about an inch between each

The border of felt across the lambre quin end of the curtain was about 8 inches deep. Across the bottom of the curtain the border was a little deeper, and was set up from the bottom, leaving about 5 inches of the burlap below it.

It was an extremely effective curtain, and was made very quickly and with little expense by a busy housekeeper. The use of burlap is being revived for a number of purposes. It is often Because certain methods are in vogue used as a substitute for wallpapersometimes in the form of a deep frieze with the paper below; or a figured by a housewife who gives a party to burlap is used upon the walls, with her village neighbors. Perhaps everyplain burlap for frieze and dado, or frieze only. It comes in green, blue, red and brown; in fact, nearly every color may be procured.—Helen M. Rich-ardson, in Ladies' World.

Cowpens in South Indiana. Doctor H. S. Wolfe, New Albany, a certain sense, be your own law; you acre, and the Ind., is an enthusiast about cowpeas must act from within; you cannot per bushel. Interest of the State, and he has some experience that justifies the eu- It is a curious fact that an attempt cent, \$281.25; labor for two and one-

thusiasm. A few years ago he bought thirty-six acres of poor land near the Ohio River, divided it into two fields and began growing cowpeas and corn in a two-year rotation. The peas were harvested as hay and fed on the farm with the corn to balance the ration. For this purpose he prefers the peavine hay to millfeed. In the fall all the

Don't think because you have made things snug and comfortable, and have land-corn-stubble and pea-stubble—things snug and comfortable, and have land-corn-stubble and pea-stubble—was seeded to rye, and this was plowed was seeded to rye, and this was plowed. down in the spring. With these alternating crops, the manure being saved and applied carefully, the soil has gained wonderfully in fertility. The peas have made two and a half loads of hay per acre. The variety used is the black, and Doctor Wolfe thinks many Southern Indiana growers are making a serious mistake in using the

whippoorwill, which is more dwarf. **FAMILY REMEDIES.**

There are a few simple remedies that the return of egg laying from a laying should be kept in every household. If flock that has gone on a strike.

One can't arbitrate with such strik-long illness and big doctor's bill. One ers, for there are no walking delegates, remedy is spirits of camphor. When croup is feared take a flannel cloth spread it thickly with lard, drop the camphor over it until it is well damp ened, and apply to affected part. A can stop entirely on less than a day's good as this is the ointment made by melting together lard and camphor lems; it's enough for us owners of gum (about equal parts), spread on such flighty critters to know that such cloth and apply. Some use turpentine is the case, and try to remedy the mat-ter before it occurs. In place of camphor. When a finger is cut or bruised, or any poisonous While not in favor of spurring hens wound made, apply turpentine freely with condiments, on a sudden cold at once. It takes out the soreness immediately. For burns nothing stops the smarting quicker than lard applied were well seasoned. We use garden ped well with an old rag to exclude the air. Each finger should be wrapped separately. A mild physic is indispen-sable to every family medicine chest. raw onions. Then allow them to have | Quinine is excellent in la grippe and all the water they will drink, water mild fevers. These remedles are all with the chill taken off; they will harmless and very helpful in mild cases and beginnings of diseases. will add a recipe for a liniment that often proves helpful in rheumatism: Equal parts of lard, turpentine and spirits of camphor, well shaken to

GOOD MANNERS.

There is nothing much more imporant in this world than "manners." Suppose a great many people are put into one place together, and they can not get out. Then the most important thing for them to consider first, is how to get along well together, how to live together with the least possible riction and unpleasantness. s this great world, and this knowledge of how to live agreeably is "manners," or, as we oftener put it, courtesy. The Woman's Home Companion some observations on this matter that are worth reading:

Every day the editors of this magaquestions of etiquette. People have worked, themselves into a state of worry over questions of no more importance than whether a man shall or shall not wear a gray tie at a morn-ing wedding, or whether a girl may man to come and see her if she likes him.

Let us neither underrate the value of detail, nor mistake the reason for rules of behavior. Rules make social interare excellent and necessary in a com-plicated society such as Washington or Newport are absurd if applismaller towns or country places, where life is simple and rules may be few, at a court reception, it does not that these methods need be followed body would be more comfortable simpler ways. And so in most other matters of etiquette. What might be good for one place could be bad in another if it seemed forced and exotic Manners should adjust themselves nicely to every society. You must, in

to behave properly frequently inter-feres with behavior. To act simply and naturally is of more importance than to get every detail correct. It is better to shake hands at the wrong time (according to the book), if you do it heartily and honestly, than to pause and stare and show that you are in doubt as to what to do. Never de spise rules if they are helpful; do not go out of your way to transgress a ceptable ones; but, on the other hand, do not make laws of those laid down by people for other conditions. Be natural and use common sense. KEEPING EGGS IN FLOUR.

Fresh laid eggs are placed in com mon pasteboard boxes on end, as eggs are packed, then covered completely with common white flour and stored in a cool place. After three months found fresh and nice, and scarcely discernible from freshly laid eggs. I used common shoe boxes, which hold about two dozen each, the number of eggs and date of packing being written on the cover, so the first packed could be used first. Egge packed in a mixture of lime water and salt are nice for cooking purposes, but after a couple of months are untit for eating. Cor. Practical Farmer.

Josh Billings on "The Hen." The best time to set a hen iz when the hen iz ready. I kan't tell what the best breed iz, but the Shanghigh iz the meanest. It cost az much to bord one az it dus a stage hoss, and you mite as well try to fatt a fannin-mill by run-ning oats through it. There ain't no profit in keepin a hen for his eggz if he laiz less than one a day. Henz !s very long lived if they don't contract the throat dizeaz. Many go to pot

frum this melankoly dizeaz in the kourse of a year. I kan't tell ekzackly how to pick out a good hen; but as a general thing the long-eared ones are the least apt to scratch up the garden. Eggs packed in equal parts of salt and lime water will keep from twenty to thirty years if they are not disturbed.

Setting Hens Early.

January I begin the work of set-tipg eggs for early market chicks. The first thing is to carefully select the eggs, saving none that we think will not make vigorous, thrifty chicks. Each egg is dated the day it is laid, then when wanted for setting its exact age is known. I do not like to have them more than ten days old, and, if possible. I set them the same day they are laid. As soon as placed under the hen, a record of date is made so that when chicks are due, necessary preparations for them can be made .-- Lerna

A Virginia Egg Record. I will give the record of seventy-five hens for the year just ended (1903). The total number of eggs received from these seventy-five hens was \$32

dozen. Of this amount 757 dozen were shipped, realizing a net sum of \$138.50. The remaining seventy-five dozen were used for family, hatching, etc. This is a correct statement as I have receipts for same.—A. Swartz, Rocking-ham County, Virginia.

BULBS IN WINTER. A great many flower growers do not

attempt to keep bulbs because they do not know how. When one has to buy each spring he is often without some very choice flowers which come from bulbs. A great many bulbs and roots are given no more care than are given potatoes. In fact very good success can come in caring for them the same as potatoes. One man who is very successful with dahlias keeps his dahlla roots in the potato bin with his po-tators. We have found this to be a good plan although dry road dirt or dry sand does very well in which to pack them so long as they are kept in a place where they will not freeze. Madeira roots, gladioli and such bulbs keep very well when placed in loose in boxes kept in cellars. Cannas should be dug up in clusters before freezing weather and kept in the dirt that adheres to them. Some practice keeping the bunches damp while oth ers simply pack them away in a hox. This root does not have a tendency to rot as some, but rather is inclined to dry out too much. Caladiums (ele-phant ears) are difficult to keep from rotting. The best way we have found for keeping them is to hang them up in the cellar with tops downward so all moisture will run out rather than stay in tops and as the tops dry out they are sloughed off by the fingers until the crown is almost reached, when no more should be taken off. After they have become thoroughly dried out the roots are clipped off and the whole packed in dry sand or chaff and kept in a warm place. This being a tropical plant it will withstand but little cold. It will not be safe for them to even become chilled.

WHAT IT COSTS TO MAKE CORN

Two farmers who have been figuring it up, give these estimates on raising I use a gang plow with four borses

and lead a horse behind drawing a sec tion of harrow which harrows ground twice. I plow and harrow five acres per day, and, harrowing with four horses on an 18-foot harrow I can harrow forty acres per day. I allow \$1 per day for a man and 75 cents per day for each horse. I cover fifteen acres per day with the planter, twentyfive per day with the weeder, and ter per day with a two-row cultivator Figuring on a sixty-acre field, plowing and harrowing requires one man and five horses twelve days, at \$4.75 per day, \$56; planting takes one man two horses four days, at \$2.50 per day, \$10; harrowing twice, one man and four horses three days, at \$4, \$12; weeder three times over. two horses seven days, at \$2.50, \$17.50; three horses, twenty-four days, at \$1.25, \$78; husking, sixty-bushel yield, 3,600 bushels, at 3 cents per bushel, \$108; 5 per cent interest on land at 75 per acre, \$225; taxes, \$30; total cost course easier, but many rules which of growing sixty acres, \$547.50. This nakes the cost \$9.12 per acre, cents per bushel. A. S. TANNER.

There has been much said recently about the cost of raising corn. Some of your correspondents seem to grow corn much cheaper than others. following is the cost of growing bushel of corn in Hancock County, Illinois, on \$125 land. I had ninety acres in corn this year, half of which was farmed by hired labor. I figure all money at 5 per cent and allow 10 per cent for wear and tear on horses and implements, but do not count any in-terest on buildings. My average crop for thirteen years is fifty bushels to the acre, and the average price is 35 cents

Interest on forty-five acres at 5 per

RHEUMATISM

AN INDESCRIBABLE TORTURE

Because Rheumatism sometimes comes on suddenly it doesn't prove that it is a chance disease or one due to accidental causes. It takes time for it to develop, and is at work in the system long before any symptoms are felt. The blood is the first point of attack, and the poisonous acids that cause the aches and pains are then distributed through the circulation to different parts of the system, and settle in joints, muscles and nerves; and when the system is in this condition it needs only some exciting cause like exposure to night air, damp, chilly weather, or the cold, bleak winds of winter, to arouse the slumbering poisons and bring on Rheumatism. The severity of the attack depends upon the amount of acid in the blood and the quantity of acrid matter in the

joints and muscles. Some peo- RHEUMATISM IN ELBOWS, WRISTS first, while others have occasional spells or are uncomfortable, restless, nervous and half sick all the time from the nagging aches and pains. Rheumatism is a disagreeable companion even in its mildest form. It grows worse as we grow older, and frequently stiffens the joints, draws the muscles out of shape and breaks down the nervous system. A disease that originates in the blood, as Rheumatism at the same and all troubles having their original tes in the blood, as Rheumatism and all troubles having their original tes in the blood.

AND RHEMS.

Urbans, Ohio, Aug. 25, 1903.

Last winter I had a severe attack of Rheumatism. It started in the right elbow, and from there to my wrist; the right wrist was the worse. It became swollen and of course painful. The next point to be affected was the hip and analys, which gave ment of a physician for awhile, but get the painful. The next point to be affected was the hip and analys, which gave ment of a physician for awhile, but get the painful. The next point to be affected was the hip and analys, which gave ment of a physician for awhile, but get the painful. The next point to be affected was the hip and analys, which gave me much trouble. I was barely about for some time. I was under treation to be affected was the hip and analys. Which gave me much trouble. I was ontirely relieved of the Rheumatism. It started in the right elbow, and from there to my wrist; the right wrist was the worse. It became swollen and of course painful. The next point was the next place to be stacked. It became swollen and of course painful. The next point was the next place to be affected with the clow, and from there to my wrist; the right wrist was the worse. It became swollen and of course painful. The next point was the next place to be affet with the clow, and from there to my wrist; the right wrist was the worse. It became in the place to be affet with the proposition of the painful. The next point was the next place to be affet with the painful. The next point was the next place to be af ple are almost helpless from the ates in the blood, as Rheumatism 408 Bloomfeld Ave. does, cannot be cured with ex-

ternal remedies like liniments and plasters; such things scatter the pains or drive them to some other part of the body, but do not touch the disease or improve the condition of the blood. The thin acid

blood must be restored to its normal purity and strength, so that all poisonous substances may be carried out of the system, and no medicine accomplishes this in so short a time as S.S.S., which not only neutralizes the acids and counteracts the poisons, but builds up the general health at the same time.

Write for our special book on Rheumatism, and should you desire any special information or advice, our physicians will furnish THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GAO it without charge.



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half months at \$25 per month, \$62.50; board and care for help while tending

crop, at 50 cents per day, \$37.50; husking 2,250 bushels, at 3 cents per bushel, \$67.50; board and care while husking, thirty-seven and one-half days, \$18.75; interest on three horses at \$100 each and \$170 worth of machinery used. \$23.50; wear and tear on horses and machinery, \$47; 180 bushels of corn to feed horses, at 35 cents per bushel, \$63; five tons hay, at \$7 per ton, \$35; actual taxes on land, \$13.50; total, \$649.50. This brings the cost of production to 28 cents per bushel.
A. O. BEHNKE.

CLOVER MAKES A BIG CROP.

An Indiana farmer makes this report of the returns he got from a

I have raised a great number of good crops, during the time which I have been farming for myself, that produced me a handsome profit, but among the best crops that I have raised was an clover crop, raised in the summer of 1901.

The profit that was realized from this crop would be no easy matter to esti-

In the first place, consider the small amount of seed that was sown. I sowed only about two bushels on eleven acres or, at the time I sowed the seed, about \$10 worth of seed

In the spring of 1901, I pastured the clover until June 20, then I allowed it to grow up and ripen. Then I cut and bushel.

But the profit of this crop did not end

when I sold the seed, nor has it ended

yet, for the ground has not been allowed to run down since being fertilized by the clover crop. In the spring of 1902, I planted the field in corn. I raised an average of sixty-five to seventy bushels per acre. Then, in the fall of 1902. I sowed the field to wheat, and last summer I thrushed 200 bush els. Now if you intended to estimate the profit of these last two crops raised on the yield, you would have to con-sider the condition of the ground before and after the clover raised. No one can ever tell how much good a clover crop does the soll. tainly the last two crops would not rielded the amount they did, nor would the grain have been of as good quality, if it had not been for the clover fertilizing.

Canuing Pumpkin. I read in my last Ohio Farmer paper some very good recipes for pumpINJECTION MALYDOR.



kin pie, but the writer advised us not thrashed it. The crop averaged about to try to can pumpkin for summer pies. four and one-half bushels per acre, I disagree with her. Here is my re-which I sold for \$272.25, or \$5.50 per cipe for canning pumpkin: Use a granite or earthenware kettle, Ped and cut up the pumpkin into small squares, add just a little water to start the cooking. Stew over a slow fire and stir often, cooking the pumpkin until well done; then the water which has: been used should have all steamed away. Seal airtight in glass fruit jars. I have canned pumpkin in this way for three years, and, never had a can explode yet.-Caroline M. Steffens, Fulton, County, Ohio,

Save Your Horse Hides.

It has occurred to us that farmers and horse dealers are not generally aware of the fact that horse hides whether taken off from slaughtered. horses or those which have died by disease or perished from other causes, have market value. Farmers should not allow the hides of their fallen tock to go to waste. Fair-sized horse hides, free of cut holes and other blemishes, are now bringing from \$5 to \$3.25 in Milwaukee.

DR. DUFF'S OUICK. CERTAIN AND SAFE CURE FOR

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There are thousands of men deceived by unsi
who claim to cure Varicocele by applications
electricity, suspensories and many other decep
and this is why there are so many who hav
skeptical as to think there is no cure for them,
was a cure for Varicocele except by surgical
my methods. Surgical operations are often dang
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